

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The War Clouds becoming thicker—Germany in Italian's hands—France—What French neutrality consists of—Reorganization of the Austrian Army, &c. &c.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, July 13, 1866. The clouds which we thought were dispelling are gathering thicker and thicker every day. We thought that peace would soon return; but this was a delusion. The Prussians and the Austrians, as well as the Germans in general, are continuing to cut each others' throats.

While diplomats are exchanging telegraphic despatches between Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, the leather helmets are marching towards the Austrian capital, beating the Bavarians near Kissingen, and menace Frankfort on the Main, defended by the Prince of Hesse with the Federal army. In the south the Italians have already invaded the Quadrilateral, which has become French territory. No peace, no armistice, is re-echoed from Berlin to Paris. Delenda est Carthago—Austria must fall.

It is vain that the Emperor of the French has attempted to be the arbiter of the destinies of the world. Fara da se, cries Victor Emanuel. Mind your own business, says Prussia in polite terms.

The German and Italian press are most violent against France. Some of the journals of the peninsula talk of taking back Nice and Savoy, and the *Kölnische Zeitung* threatens to make us acquainted with the famous needle-gun.

All this shows that it would perhaps have been better had our Emperor left the Italians and the Germans to fight it out by themselves. "Those that in quarrels interpose often get a bloody nose."

THE NEUTRALITY OF FRANCE becomes every day more attentive. All soldiers and sailors absent on furlough have been recalled; workmen are busy night and day in the arsenals; and our army tailors have their hands full. Troops are being collected on the eastern frontier, so that everything may be ready in case the Prussians and the Italians should get too saucy.

There was more haste than good speed in our illumination on the 5th of July.

The Prussians, everywhere victorious, wish to drive the Hapsburgs out of the German Confederation.

As regards the Italians, they will not hear of having Venetia ceded in this way; they are determined to conquer it themselves.

We are in a nice pickle in Europe at the present moment. The Franco-Austrian alliance does not seem to make much progress, and the terms put forward by King William of Prussia press with all the weight of his victories on Austria and her allies. Austria seems determined to abide by the fortunes of war rather than submit to humiliating conditions, which would exclude her from the Germanic Confederation.

ALL IS NOT LOST.

The Austrian army, which is said to be annihilated, is being rapidly reorganized. 400,000 men will again soon be able to take the field. Benedek has been superseded and replaced by the Archduke Albert and General John, the conqueror of Custozza. Hungary, now certain of having all she asks, intends sending her kaiser son (say the Austrian papers) for the defense of Austria. A country like Austria is not lost because it has undergone a few defeats, and it should not be surprised if they soon turn the tables on the haughty Prussians. Two thousand needle-guns are being given daily to the Austrian Army.

Prince Napoleon was a few days ago to have left for Florence on an official mission, the object of which was to make Victor Emanuel withdraw from the Prussian alliance, and accept Venetia. However, as it appears that such a journey would be fruitless, for the present the idea has been given up. The present state of things cannot last long. War and disease everywhere! Should we be obliged to take a part in the struggle, we hope that we shall not be unprepared.

Prussia does not seem very willing to abandon what she has conquered. Italy will not now be satisfied with Venetia; she demands that Italian Tyrol should be given up to her.

While writing, I learn that the following proposals have been submitted to the Emperor:— 1. Italy and Prussia will agree to an armistice on the following terms:—

- 1. Prussia will annex but Mecklenburg and Hesse.
2. The German Confederation to be reorganized under the auspices of Prussia.
3. Austria to be excluded from the German Confederation.
4. She will retain possession of the provinces now occupied by Prussian troops.
5. France to recover the frontier of 1814.
It is hardly to be believed that Austria will accede to the above conditions; so the war will continue. The Emperor, who intended to go to Nancy, as I told you in my former letters, will remain in Paris, as the state of political affairs will not allow him to absent himself. Thus there is no foundation for the report that the Emperor was to have an interview with the King of Prussia in the capital of the Lorraine. Nevertheless the Emperor and the Prince Imperial intend honoring the fetes at Nancy with a visit.

Thus for the present Prussia and Italy are to be allowed to do what they like with Austria. The Italians hope to be able to avenge Custozza. Spain—O'Donnell has been replaced by Narvaez, and the Cortes will be dissolved—the *progresistas*, who had hitherto kept aloof from the elections, will now take a part in them—it is never too late to mend.

Politics now absorb everybody and everything. The heat is very great, and the good people of Paris abstain from every kind of fatiguing amusements. I will not, however, close my letter without giving you a little bit chat.

THE DUKE DE MOUCHY. It would seem as if some persons were destined to live in adventures. Princess Anna Murat, cousin to the Emperor, "one blonded aux formes opulentes," was last year married to the Duc de Mouchy, a scion of one of the oldest aristocratic houses of France. Before the honeymoon was over, it was reported in Paris that the noble Duke had stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy. The *mauvaises langues* were, however, soon obliged to moderate their rancor, as the happy pair were seen together at the Church of the Madeleine the Sunday after the report was spread that the act had been committed. This was the very

commonplace denouncement of this romance in real life which gave the gossips of Paris something to do during the week. We thought that we had done with the Princess Anna Murat and her husband, but they have within the last few days again appeared before the public, &c., in print.

The Paris journals inform us that the fair Princess was, a few nights ago, awake from her slumbers by a noise which seemed to be occasioned by somebody walking in the room. She awoke the Duke, and communicated her fears to him that they were not alone in the room, upon which he called out, "Who goes there?" He had no sooner said these words than he felt a hand placed on his throat, and a voice at the same time exclaimed, "If you call for help you are a dead man!" The affrighted Duchess sprang from her bed and pulled the bell, which a few minutes after was answered by several men servants, bringing lights with them; but to the surprise of all, on searching the room nothing was to be seen. The affair is now in the hands of the police.

GREAT GUNS!

Another 20-inch Gun Cast at Fort Pitt Works—A Paritanal Knuck-Down Argument—The Process and Dimensions.

On Saturday, at twelve o'clock, a number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled at Fort Pitt foundry to witness the casting of a twenty-inch navy gun for the monitor *Puritan*, now building in New York. This is the first gun of the size cast for the navy. Two other guns of this size were some time ago cast for the army. As far as we were able to judge from the successful manner in which the mould was filled with hot metal, the present gun is a perfect success, the result of unremitting attention by Colonel Joseph Kaye, who has been connected with these works for twenty-seven years, and his assistants. Very few of the guns cast at these works ever fail of being perfect. The one just cast will undoubtedly be taken from the mould as complete. Some ten days will be required before it will be sufficiently cooled to be taken out, it was cast on the Rodman principle—that is, with a stream of cold water passing constantly through the core.

Among the spectators was Captain Kholostoff, of the Russian Royal Mining Engineers, who has been sent by that Government to inspect our manufacturing establishments, our social and political systems, in their every detail, with a view of reporting elaborately to his Government on the practicability of that Government adopting them. He will strongly recommend the Fort Pitt mode of gun-casting. He says they have our monitors now, and to complete them they need our guns—and they may need some of our men, too.

The metal used in the casting of the present gun amounted to 140,000 lbs. It was heated in three furnaces: No. 4 contained 68,000 lbs.; No. 5, 36,800 lbs., and No. 6, 35,200. Of this amount of metal, 101,000 lbs. was Juniata second fusion, and 39,000 lbs. Juniata pig, from the Rodman and Bloomfield furnaces. It is considered the best metal in the country for cast-iron guns.

The fire to heat this immense amount of metal were kindled at 4:35 A. M. on Saturday. No. 4 was down, and the melting completed at 11:45, No. 5 at 10:45, and No. 6 at 10:45 A. M. The metal cast in 12'clock furnaces No. 4, 5 and 6 were tapped, and No. 6 a few minutes after. The time consumed in running the metal from the furnaces into the mould was very short. No. 4 stopped at 12:25, No. 5 at 12:25, and No. 6 at 12:24. The metal was very perfect. At the commencement of casting the temperature inside the foundry was 82 degrees, and outside 77 degrees.

When the water commenced to run from the hydrant into the core, the temperature was 81 degrees. When the core barrel was full the temperature was 90 degrees. Ten minutes from the time of commencing the casting the water was 114 degrees, and twenty minutes after 148 degrees, at which temperature it stood as long as we remained. The density of this iron is supposed to be somewhat lower than that previously cast, being from 7.23 to 7.24.

The length of the rough casting is 236 inches. The maximum diameter is 65 1/2 inches and the minimum 48 inches. When finished, the breech of the gun is 18 inches in diameter, and the nozzle 35 1/2 inches. The length of the cylinder bore is 147 inches, depth of chamber, 10 inches. The thickness of metal outside the bore at the breech 22 inches, and at the nozzle 7 1/2 inches. The cones of the gun are 188 inches. Diameter of trunnion, 18 inches. At 9:20 Sunday morning the water was turned off, at which the temperature was 97 deg. At 10:45 yesterday the core barrel was hoisted, when it came out perfectly clean, there being every indication of perfect success. After the barrel was hoisted out, a very small stream of water was allowed to flow into the bore, when it immediately became steam. This was continued until this morning at 8 o'clock, when a column of cold air will be forced in, and the cooling process completed in this way.—Pittsburgh Commercial, 24th.

INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.

Letter from James Hamill. To the Editor of the Daily Chronicle—Dear Sir:—I would like to express through your columns to the people of New York, Gateshead, and Tyndside generally, my most sincere thanks for their kindness to me and my countrymen since we came to this country. We came to England entire strangers. We were met immediately after we landed at Liverpool by Newcastle friends; and from the first we were treated as your own people. From the moment we were introduced to the present hour, we have experienced nothing but unvarying kindness from every one and from all classes. I have especially to thank the River Tyne Commissioners, the River Police, and those in charge of vessels, for their efforts to secure for both sides a fair contest. To the press of this district I also wish to give my warmest thanks for the generous manner in which they have always spoken of me. And last, but not least, I wish to express my acknowledgments to the backers of Mr. Kelley for the fair manner in which they have conducted all the arrangements for the two matches. I have been fairly beaten over a clear course, in a fair and honorable contest. I have nothing to complain of in any way, and cheerfully admit I have been beaten by my opponent in a fair and honest struggle. I would not seek to cover my defeat by making excuses or hatching apologies. I would like, however, to have another trial, and I hereby offer to any Englishman who will come to America—as great a distance from his home as I have come from mine—to row me upon one of our smooth rivers after our mode of conducting races. I and my friends will promise to any Englishman who will do this, that we will do our best to secure for him the same success as we have experienced in Newcastle. In conclusion, I beg once more to return my own and my countrymen's thanks to the good people of Tyndside for their kindness to us all while we have lived amongst them. Yours, very truly, JAMES HAMILL.

Mr. Brown's Blenheim House, July 5, 1866.

Letter from John Hamill. The following is an extract from a letter received in Pittsburgh from John Hamill, dated the 6th:—"Before this reaches its destination, you will doubtless have received the news that Jimmy has been beaten, and badly too. We were never so much deceived in our lives, that Jimmy did not keep up with Kelley for half a mile—and they made such poor time. Jimmy said he felt well—nothing the matter with him. The people here, with very few exceptions, were friendly to Jimmy, and did everything possible to encourage him. We leave Liverpool on the 18th of July for home, on the City of New York, the same vessel that we came over in, and expect to reach home about the 5th of August."

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The Tennessee Congressmen. The salute of one hundred guns fired last evening in honor of the restoration of Tennessee, and the admission of her representatives in Congress, was at the instance of the friends of the Administration.

The Adjournment of Congress. It was with much difficulty a quorum could be procured in the House to-day, ninety-five members being necessary for that purpose. Both houses are now rapidly despatching public business, with a view to closing all of it up this week.

New Senators. E. G. Ross was sworn in as a Senator from Kansas, vice Lane, deceased.

The Senate to-day admitted Mr. Fowler as a Senator from Tennessee. Up to 1 o'clock no report had been made on the credentials of Judge Patterson, the President's son-in-law, the acting private secretary of the President. Colonel Cooper took his seat in the House to-day as a member from that State.

The Neutrality Laws. The Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House have prepared and will report a bill amending our neutrality laws, striking out some of the more stringent features, making it somewhat to conform to the English statute on the subject.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

Senate. A resolution to print 20,000 copies of the annual report of the Commissioners of Agriculture was adopted.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) called up the resolution for the adjournment of the House, and moved to fix Friday, the 27th, as the day. Mr. Sumner (Mass.) asked Mr. Poland if he intended to abandon the Bankrupt bill for this session. If not, we cannot adjourn before Monday.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) said he regarded the late vote on the Bankrupt bill as deciding its fate this session. Mr. Sumner moved to amend the motion of Mr. Fessenden by fixing Monday, the 30th, as the day for adjournment.

The resolution was after a debate, altered to fix the date on Saturday, at noon, and so passed. The Civil Appropriation bill was taken up at 1 o'clock. An amendment was adopted to pay \$253 each to the men of the Michigan Cavalry who were mustered out of the service in Utah and returned home at their own expense.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Rice (Mass.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the House bill to put the officers of the navy on the same footing as their regular promotion on account of wounds received in battle, with amendments. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The first section of the act to amend an act entitled "An Act to establish and qualify the grade of line officers of the United States Navy," approved July 16, 1862, requiring that no officer in the naval service shall be promoted to a higher grade upon the actual list until he has been examined by a Board of Naval Surgeons, and pronounced physically qualified to perform all his duties at sea, shall not be construed to apply to and exclude from the promotion to which he would otherwise be regularly entitled, any officer whose medical board shall report that his physical disqualification was occasioned by wounds received in the line of his duty, and that such wounds do not incapacitate him from other duties in his grade, to which he shall be restored.

Mr. Hubbard (Conn.) presented resolutions of the Connecticut Legislature in favor of New London as a naval station for iron-clads. Laid on the table.

Mr. Johnson (Iowa) introduced a bill to incorporate the National Farm School for orphan and dependent children of colored soldiers, and for other colored children. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Hubbard offered a resolution enlarging the powers conferred upon the Committee on Public Expenditures by the House resolution of April 30, so as to authorize such Committee to inquire into any and all the public expenditures, receipts, and keeping of public moneys by officers of the Government, who may have been connected with the same. Mr. Rollins, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution for the employment of an assistant photographer to Committees. Adopted.

Mr. Miller (Penn.) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to ascertain the practicability of a steamboat navigation from the Chesapeake Bay to the southern line of the State of New York. The bill was passed. It authorizes the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made by competent engineers, of the Susquehanna River from the Chesapeake Bay to the southern line of the State of New York, and also a survey from the said line to Lake Ontario, with a view to ascertain the practicability of a communication by steamboat navigation from Chesapeake Bay to the said Lake, and to report accordingly; and also, if any part of the said route is deemed practicable, then to cause to be made an estimate of the probable cost of the work, and report the same; and also examine and report on the practicability of a steamboat navigation from the Chesapeake Bay to the Susquehanna River, or any part of it, to be made practicable for steamboat navigation.

Mr. Edmund Cooper, one of the members elected from Tennessee, appeared and was qualified by taking the oath prescribed by law.

The bill to distribute the rewards among the captors of the assassins of President Lincoln, etc., came up as the regular order, and was, on motion of Mr. Delano (Ohio), postponed till to-morrow.

The call of committees for reports being in order in the morning hour, from the Committee on Peace by the seventh section of the act of July 20, 1866, for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Bonwell also reported back the House bill to provide for the suits, judgments, and business of the United States, Provisional Court for the State of Louisiana. Passed.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) from the same Committee, reported back, with a substitute, the House bill to declare and protect all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States in the several States.

He said that this bill, which had been introduced by Mr. Shellabarger, was of a nature to provoke discussion, and he would therefore move to postpone its consideration until the second Friday of December next.

Mr. Shellabarger acquiesced in the postponement, and obtained leave to print some remarks in regard to the constitutionality and propriety of the proposed action. The bill was so postponed.

Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.) from the same Committee, reports as follows:— The House bill to incorporate the National Sailors and Soldiers Orphan Home of the District of Columbia, passed. The House bill to amend the act of May 24, 1828, incorporating the Female Orphan Asylum of Georgetown, and the Washington City Orphan Asylum, passed. The House bill authorizing the Secretary of

the Treasury to issue to William Jocelyn, of Vermont, United States bonds for \$2500, in lieu of bonds held by him, which was destroyed by fire. After considerable discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Woodbridge, from the same committee, made a verbal report, which was laid on the table as follows:—House bill to establish United States Revenue Court, House bill for the relief of the representatives of the late Brigadier-General George Wright of the United States Army, House bill to incorporate the National Telegraph Union Association.

John W. Leffick, one of the members elected from the State of Tennessee, appeared and qualified by taking the oath prescribed by law. Mr. Williams (Pa.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to regulate the appointment of clerks and commissioners, prohibiting the appointment by United States Judges of relatives by blood or marriage.

After a discussion the bill was passed. Mr. Lawrence (Ohio), from the same committee, reported the bill to define and punish certain crimes. The bill makes it a crime to rob any person of property belonging to the United States, or to place impediments on the track of a railroad company carrying the United States mails. After a discussion the bill was passed.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 25.—Cotton steady at 32 1/2c for middling Uplands. State and Western Flour dull, and some lower. Wheat 85 1/2c for No. 1. Corn 50 1/2c; round hove Ohio, 58 1/2c; Western, 55 1/2c; Southern dull and drooping; sales 200 barrels of 50 lbs. each. Cash wheat at 85 1/2c; No. 1, 15. Wheat dull and prices irregular. Barren without decided change; 70,000 bushels sold. Oats dull and heavy. Beef steady. Pork steady; new mutton 83 1/2c; old 82 1/2c. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky 82 1/2c; Gold 151; Sterling Exchange nominal as 108 1/2.

New York, July 25.—Stocks are better. Money at 4 1/2c. New York and New Haven, 111; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 58 1/2; Delaware, Lackawanna, and Williamsport, 150; Chicago and Rock Island, 97; Cleveland and Toledo, 111; Cincinnati and Northwestern, 24; Erie, 74; Cleveland and Hudson River, 108; Erie, 67; Michigan Southern, 82; Indiana Central, 107; New York Central, 104; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 315; Western Union Telegraph Company, 65; United States Gas Company, 181 (register 4, 109); Erie-Wellston (company), 100; Erie, 100; Erie-Wellston (company), 97; Treasury 7 1/2; 108; Iowa & W. (N.W.), 63; Tennessee, 71; Gold closed at 150.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Flour is quiet. O'ld heavy wheat is firm, and advanced 5c for red. Corn has an advancing tendency; white #1 closed 41c; yellow, 36 1/2c. Oats dull and heavy. Provisional army dull and unsettled. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Whisky dull and heavy; Western, 42 1/2.

Philad. Stock Exchange Sales, July 25

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes BEAVER HOLE BOARDS, SECOND BOARD, and various stock prices.

THE MONUMENT OF ODD FELLOWSHIP.

The monument on Broadway, in honor of the Odd Fellowship and of American art, will have been completed. It is possible still to add to the elegance of its appearance, the committee having charge of the structure have secured the necessary legislation for detaching from its vicinity the unsightly spaces that have been curbed and graded in the centre of Broadway, and a design having the street paved in its entire area up to the curbing of the monument, thus having the structure to rise directly from the street. The committee appointed to superintend the structure are: Past Grand Sir James B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia; Joseph B. Beavertown, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maryland; James L. Ridgely, Grand Secretary of the Order; Joshua Vansant, Grand Treasurer; J. W. Stokes, of Philadelphia; Theodore A. Ross, of New Jersey; A. H. Hanson, of Kentucky; and John F. Hayward, of Washington. The several improvements it is now undergoing will be completed by the 1st of September.—Baltimore American, 24th.

DEAF MUTES IN ENGLAND.—The London Lancet notices three instances of two deaf mutes in a family of four children; two instances of two deaf mutes in a family of five; two instances of two deaf mutes in a family of six; and one instance of two deaf mutes in a family of seven. Three deaf mutes were found in families of five and six children respectively, and four deaf mutes in a family of ten children. Last, but not least, melancholy are the cases of deaf mutism in all the children of a family, and of these there are two instances—one in Suffolk, where two children are the offspring of a lunatic father, and the other in London, where four children form the family of a shoemaker.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA. This new institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Genl. F. A. B. and dedicated to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age, will be open to receive students in the Fall term, on the 1st of September, 1866. The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industries, thus affording to each of its students an opportunity of instruction in the various branches of the arts and sciences. The course will consist of two parts. First TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he is engaged in. Second TWO AND A HALF YEARS in one of the following departments, in each of which an additional special degree is conferred: 1. The School of Civil Engineering. 2. The School of Mechanical Engineering. 3. The School of Chemical Engineering. Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem, on the opening day. Circulars giving terms, &c., may be had by applying to the President, at Bethlehem, or to H. N. COPPEL, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7125 1/2.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH. Boarding and day pupils, from 187 and 1250 SPRUCE STREET, will receive instruction in the French language from the 1st of September, 1866. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the houses of the aristocracy and the wealthy. It is the language of the law, and is constantly spoken in the courts of justice. It is the language of the sciences, and is the language of the highest intellects. It is the language of the future, and is the language of the world. It is the language of the great, and is the language of the noble. It is the language of the brave, and is the language of the heroic. It is the language of the wise, and is the language of the sage. It is the language of the good, and is the language of the virtuous. It is the language of the true, and is the language of the honest. It is the language of the just, and is the language of the righteous. It is the language of the pure, and is the language of the clean. It is the language of the holy, and is the language of the sacred. It is the language of the eternal, and is the language of the immortal. It is the language of the infinite, and is the language of the boundless. It is the language of the all-wise, and is the language of the all-knowing. It is the language of the all-powerful, and is the language of the all-glorious. It is the language of the all-holy, and is the language of the all-merciful. It is the language of the all-kind, and is the language of the all-gentle. It is the language of the all-true, and is the language of the all-right. It is the language of the all-just, and is the language of the all-fair. It is the language of the all-good, and is the language of the all-better. It is the language of the all-great, and is the language of the all-noble. It is the language of the all-wise, and is the language of the all-knowing. It is the language of the all-powerful, and is the language of the all-glorious. 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